The Central Georgian.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CENTRAL GEORGIAN is published in Sandersville, every Wednesday morning, at **TEN DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.** Or, if paid in provisions at old prices ONE DOLLAR per annum. In the present unsettled state of the country, we prefer receiving subscriptions only for six months. For any time less than six months, one dollar per month will be charged.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at customary rates.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS, ten dollars per square for first insertion, and five dollars per square for each subsequent insertion. All miscellaneous advertisements and job work, cash.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, &c., charged for as other advertisements, and payment cash.

A reasonable discount will be made on yearly advertisements.

Where payment is made in provisions at old prices, work will be done upon the same terms, i. e., at prices before the war.

From the Newberry (S. C.) Extra Herald, Apl. [illegible]

Capitulation of Lee's Army—Gen. Lee a Prisoner of War—and Details.

From the Carolinian we make a summary of the sad intelligence below. Prior to the eventful Sunday of capitulation, and from the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, our army suffered on retreat and disasters, and was sorely pressed by overwhelming odds, but still fought bravely, until completely surrounded.

Sunday, April 9th.—A bright, clear beautiful day, but it opened gloomily. Our army had reached Appomatox Court House, on the road to Lynchburg. Thomas, with his army, had arrived before us and effected a junction with Grant; cavalry, infantry and artillery completely surrounded our little command. We had from five to eight thousand prisoners, and only eight thousand effective men with muskets, all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. In this emergency Gen. Lee determined to cut his way through. Orders were given for a grand charge, and our troops massed accordingly.

General Grimes' division led the charge, followed successfully by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise, and was continued until our men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them nearly a mile and a half and captured several pieces of artillery, and some hundreds prisoners. The old spirit of fight was unsubdued. Meanwhile a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some reason Gen. Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently an officer, said to be General Custar, of the Yankee cavalry entered our lines with a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from Gen. Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for the surrender initiated by General Grant, we are not informed. At this time our army was in line on or near the Appomattox road, the skirmishers thrown out, while two hundred and fifty yards in front of these, on an eminence, was a large body of Federal cavalry. The coup d'oeils is described as magnificent.

Soon after the return of Gen. Custar to his lines, General Grant accompanied by his staff rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree, near the road. The interview is described as exceedingly impressive. After the salutatory formalities, which doubtless were brief and business like,—Gen. Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, with a courtesy for which we must accord him due respect, declined to receive it, or receiving, declined to retain it, and accompanied its return with substantially the following remark:—"Gen. Lee keep that sword. You have won it by your gallantry. You have not been whipped, but overpowered, and I cannot receive it as a token of surrender from so brave a man." The reply of Gen. Lee we do not know. But Grant and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the solemnity of the occasion and to have shed tears. The scene occurred between ten and eleven o'clock, a. m.

When the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions, and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender, and made their way to the woods.—General Gary, of this state, and Rosser of Virginia, with a few followers, cut their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army, the men who for four years, have done battle so nobly for the cause, together with leaders like Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw and others, whose names are forever distinguished, were obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the men their baggage. Each one was thereupon paroled, and allowed to go his way.

During Sunday and Monday, a large number of Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps and looked curiously on our commands, but there was nothing like exultation, no shouting for joy and no word uttered that could add to the mortification already sustained.—On the contrary, every symptom of respect was manifested, and the Southern army was praised for the brave and noble manner in which it had defended our cause.

The force of the Yankee army is estimated at 200,000 men. Our own at the time of surrender embraced no more than eight thousand effective infantry and two thousand cavalry, but it is said that the total number paroled was about twenty three thousand men of all arms and conditions.

All the Federals spoke of Gen. Lee in terms of unbounded praise. The remark was frequently made 'he would receive as many cheers in going down our lines as General Grant himself.'

It is understood that General Lee and Longstreet and other officers, are now on parole in the city of Richmond.

The following is a copy of Gen. Lee's address to his army, issued after his interview with General Grant at Appomattox Court House, on Sunday, the 9th April, 1865:

Hdq'rs Army Northern Virginia,
April 10, 1865,
General Order No. 9.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

Below is a special order embracing General Grant's order for passing the paroled soldiers to their homes, and also the form of pass given them:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTH'N VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1865.
Special Order, No.—

The following order is published for the information of all parties concerned:

IN THE FIELD, April 10, 1865.
Special Order, No.—

All officers and men of the Confederate service paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the lines of the Union armies, will be allowed to do so, and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

[Signed] E. S. BARKER,
Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

By command of R. E. Lee.
C. L. VENABLE, A. A. G.

[*Form of Pass.*]

APPOMATTOX C. H., VA.,
April 10, 1865.

The bearer, ———, of company ———, regiment ———, a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home and there remain undisturbed.

Lastly is the form of the parole of honor, signed by commanding officers of divisions, &c., on behalf of the men of their command. This is taken from a copy of the one signed by General Fitzhugh Lee:

"I, the undersigned, commanding officer of ——, do, for the within named prisoners of war, belonging to the within named prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., commanding said army to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the U. S., hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within named shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged, in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

"Done at Appomattox Court House, this 9th day of April, 1865."

Lee's Capitulation.

CARVING OUT THE TERMS OF THE SURRENDER.

The appointment of officers to carry out the terms of surrender were made by both parties during the night, and conference between Generals Grant and Lee was held on the brow of the hill, one fourth of a mile north of the Court House, at ten o'clock A. M. General Grant and staff hardly arrived when General Lee, accompanied by an orderly, galloped up the hill and rode to the side of the Lieutenant General. General Grant's staff General Ord and staff, General Griffin and staff, General Gibbon and staff, General Sheridan and staff, were all on the ground, grouped in a semi-circular position. The country to the northward was open, cultivated land. The Court House stands on a ridge, or continuation of small hills, extending east and west.

Lee's army lay on a parallel ridge, with a ravine and little rivulet between, nearly north of our forces. The head of his column was mainly composed of trains and artillery. The infantry and cavalry brought up the rear. Consequently but a small portion of the rebel army was visible from the Court house.

As Lee rode up the hillside on a gallop, Gen. Grant stepped his horse forward two or three rods to meet him. Lee rode squarely up, saluted in military form, and wheeled his horse side by side to the left of Gen. Grant. The two chieftains then entered into a conversation, that lasted nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the terms of surrender had reported for duty. The two distinguished leaders of the mightiest hosts of the world sat quietly in their saddles discussing the past, present and future in free and easy off hand conversational style.

During the conference Gen. Lee stated that if Gen. Grant had acceded to his proposal for a personal interview some weeks ago, peace would undoubtedly have resulted therefrom. Much of their conversation was, of course, private and unheard. But enough was gleaned to know that Lee acknowledged himself completely beaten, the power of the Southern Confederacy utterly destroyed, and any further prolongation of the war a useless effusion of blood. The opinion was universal among rebel officers that Johnston would surrender to Sherman without a battle on hearing that the Army of Northern Virginia had done so to Gen. Grant.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the interview between the generals was ended by Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the hollow and into his camp on the hill beyond. General Grant turned the head of his thoroughbred Cincinnatus towards the Court House, followed by his staff and a large retinue of general officers.

Within half an hour thereafter the officers designated by General Lee to carry out the stipulations of surrender arrived, and were accompanied by a large number of noted rebel officers. The large veranda and yard in front was soon filled with Union and rebel officers in earnest conversation. Half the "regulars" on either side found some old acquaintance or West Point classmate among the others, and in many instances the greeting was warm and affected. The men, who the day before were seeking each other's destruction, now chatted quietly together, recalled the incidents of the past, and gave in their countenances evidences of honest respect. Almost the first questions from rebel officers were—"Well, what are you going to do with—what are you going to do with us?"

The belief seemed widespread among intelligent officers that the United States government had pledged itself to grant no amnesty for the offence of treason, and that they must all hang together or hang separately." On learning that General Grant had taken no advantage of their necessities and desperate situation, but had voluntarily extended to them the same magnanimous terms offered two days before and refused by Gen. Lee, expressed themselves exceedingly gratified. Discussion of the matter among themselves seemed to greatly strengthen this feeling. All admitted that their army had no further power of resistance, and that it was compelled to surrender on our own terms. They appeared surprised to find no exhibition of vindictiveness on our own part. Judging from their hearty confessions of generous and liberal treatment by us one would conclude they expected to have been chained together as felons to grace the triumphal march of our victorious general.

At first some may be inclined to think General Grant not sufficiently exacting. But no one who witnessed the behavior of the rebel officers and listened to their conversation on the subject could long doubt the wisdom of his policy.

Lee's whole army goes home delighted that they are out of the service, and grateful to Gen. Grant for sparing them all the necessary humiliation. The moral effect of this on the mass of the Southern people cannot be over estimated.

On Sunday evening Colonel Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence for the armies operating against Richmond, issued twenty thousand rations of bread and meat to the rebel army, and on Monday was able to add the rations of sugar, and coffee and salt.

HEAD'Q'RS 9TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Burkesville Junction, April 1[illegible], 1865.

There is no change in the situation of this corps since the date of my last dispatch. The line of the Southside Railroad from here to Petersburg is still under the guardianship of our troops, and the immense wagon trains of the army are safely conveyed through [illegible]. Our advance guard consists of Curtin's brigade, located at Farmville, a village eighteen miles from these headquarters, and containing nearly two thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom still occupy their homes.

Speculations are rife, not alone in the camps, but among officers of every grade, as to what disposition will be made of this army, now that the finishing stroke has been administered to the enemy that confronted it. Already the probability of a Mexican campaign is being discussed, and at least three-fourths of the officers that express an opinion regarding the imminence of rupture with the would-be empire, are anxious to join the crusade against the power endeavoring to establish itself in our midst, and restore the wearer of the crown to his "native heath" and retirement.

I hear it is stated as probable that Burkesville junction—the present location of these headquarters—may be constituted a military post for some months to come, owing to its important railroad communications and centrality. It is evident that some extensive system of provost guards or police will require to be inaugurated in the event of the withdrawal of our forces from this vicinity, as the country will remain in an extreme state of unrest and disquietude for months hereafter. No more unfortunate event could happen to the interests of the inhabitants hereabouts than the immediate and total withdrawal of our troops, as stragglers and deserters from both armies, now roaming through the forests contiguous, would immediately organise into extensive bands of highwaymen, and subject the people to all the terrors and apprehension attending the recipients of the visits of the redoubtable Dick Turpin "in the olden time."

The amount of private property in this vicinity along the whole line of the road now receiving the attention and protection of picket guards furnished by this corps is immense, and covers a large area of country. It is this magnanimous and generous attendance to the interests of the inhabitants that is winning them over to the fealty they forsook, and which will, as soon as the brief sting of pride attending their subjection wears off, cause them to look upon the old government and its ministers as the source of all success and well being.

It would be cowed and spiritless race that took kindly and indifferently the dispensation that has been vouchsafed this unfortunate rebellion; and that there exists a sensitiveness and petulance from the effects of the just though cruel blow which has wounded the pride of its participators, is but natural, and cannot be stifled save by kindly appliances and gentle treatment.

* * *

A KISS IN THE DARK.—Holcroft, the well known dramatist, supped one evening at Opie's. After the cloth had been removed, numerous stories were told, among which was one of a gentleman, who having put out his candle on going to bed, read in phosphorescent characters on the wall, "Confess thy sins." The gentleman fell on his knees, and as expected, began to confess his sins aloud, not from terror, however, for, aware it was a trick to terrify him, devised by a certain waggish young lady in the house, and hearing a little bustle on the stair-head, he guessed rightly that she and her comrades were there to enjoy his discomfiture. He confessed, as the last and greatest of his sins, that "he had kissed Miss —— frequently in the dark," and so turned the tables on his tormentor with a vengeance, a lesson she never forgot.

* * *

FAMINE IN SIAM.—Intelligence received from Siam, by the mails of the last European steamer, states that owing to the failure of the rice crop, famine is now existing in that kingdom. The Siamese Government, in accordance with its treaty provisions, has announced that, for seven months from the 25th of January last, the export of rice and "paddy" is forbidden.

From the Constitutionalist.

Particulars of the Killing of Lincoln and Seward.

The latest Nashville and Chattanooga papers received through the lines contain full and interesting particulars of "the tragedy in high life," which recently occurred in Washington City, resulting in the death of the two arch-fiends of the revolution.

It appears that on the evening of the 11th, Lincoln, much against his will, was persuaded to visit the theatre in the Federal capital, where was to be represented a popular piece, entitled "Our American Cousin." He occupied as usual on such occasions a private box, accompanied by his wife. The representation of the drama had hardly begun when a pistol-shot was heard, but this noise created no stir in the large assemblage, and no excitement was manifest until far above the buzz and hum of the many voiced multitude, came the screams and cries of Mrs. Lincoln.

Immediately a man jumped from the box in front of the foot lights, brandishing a dagger, and exclaiming, *'Sic semper tyrannis! Virginia is avenged!'* The crowd, as if stricken with paralysis, offered no obstacle to the egress of the author of this doughty deed, and he escaped.

Great excitement prevailed when the nature of the catastrophe was understood. Lincoln was shot through the head, and survived until next day.

About the same hour this little dramatic spectacle, not announced in the bill, was being presented at the theatre, a gentleman called at the residence of Mr. Seward, and called for that right honorable Secretary. The servant responding to the bell, stated that his master was sick, and had refused company. The gentleman persisted, stating that he had a prescription from an eminent physician of Washington, and must see him.

At this juncture Mr. F. W. Seward appeared upon the scene, and denied the visitor admission. Some little parleying ensued when the unwelcome guest struck young Seward over the head with a bludgeon, fracturing his skull and doing away with that portion of the Seward family. He then rapidly rushed through the hall and into the room of Secretary Seward. In his apartment there were five gentlemen, including the Paymaster General of the Army. The visitor did not stop to explain his business but approached the bed upon which Seward was reposing and cut his throat. A general melee then took place, and it was found necessary to dispatch a Mr. Hansell.

Whereupon 'Bums' disappeared from the scene, and all Yankeedom mourns and howls over the discomfiture of its two leading tyrants.

* * *

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—Etna and Vesuvius are both in a state of violent eruption. A letter from Messina, dated February 5, says:

During the last few days a fresh eruption of Mount Etna has taken place. It being an extraordinary spectacle, and phenomenon only repeated at long intervals, I went to the mountain at the first receipt of the news and stayed there two days, notwithstanding the excessively bad weather. The lava is not abundant at its source, but immediately divides itself into two principal branches, neither are the two torrents very wide. That which I have seen, and the largest, was about fifteen metres high and of a width of two hundred and fifty or three hundred metres. It issues on the east side of Etna, and hardly reaches the border of the cultivated vine districts; but it has overwhelmed two cottages, and if it continues it will probably destroy the villages of Mascali and Piedimonte, at least, it is likely to take that direction, for it is impossible to establish the laws by which these enormous masses of red-hot liquid matter are guided. The other branch runs down the northern side, and threatens the village of Linguagrossa. This is the smaller torrent, and it is already subdivided into several ramifications, which tend to take a course in the direction of the uncultivated region.

The Neapolitan journals announce that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. Up to the present time, however, it has done no damage.

* * *

STOP THE DISTILLERIES.—The Charlotte Bulletin, of the 4th instant, says:

An exchange paper very properly suggests, that while the demand is so urgent for bread for armies, it would be well to stop the Government whisky distilleries. It is a shame that the precious grain should be turned into whisky when our soldiers, army horses and thousands of women and children are suffering for it. Enough whisky has already been made, if only used for medicinal purposes among our soldiers, to last for several years.

While our patriotic Governor and the people are making extraordinary efforts to feed our armies, it is no ever lasting shame to allow a distillery to be run, consuming corn.

Speak no Ill.

Nay, speak no ill! a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind,
And oh! to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind;
Full oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus a kinder plan;
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give us the heart that fain would hide—
Would fain another's fault efface;
How can it please e'en human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No! let us reach a higher mood,
A noble sentiment of man;
Be earnest in the search of good
And speak of all the best we can.

* * *

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty "hands" in a printing office. Twenty apprentices in a ship yard. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get on in the world, and all expect to do so. *One* of the clerks will rise to be a partner, and make a fortune. *One* of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. *One* of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. *One* of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets into debt, and who gains friends by deserving them. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old, dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go this road.

* * *

WHY NOT?—A young minister, now a missionary, was once, at the close of a funeral service, sitting next to a young lady who was apparently altogether careless about religion. He inquired of the stranger if she were a Christian. She replied, "No, I am not." Deeply interested for her spiritual welfare, he again asked, "*Why not?*" That question was the arrow of conviction to her heart. "A still, small voice" in her thoughtful moments repeated with startling earnestness, "Why not?" She had thought that there might be reasons for her becoming a Christian; what reasons there were for her continuing impenitent, she had never considered. She gave herself up a "living sacrifice" to her Saviour, and is now telling, in a foreign land the story of his love. May the Holy Spirit lead every one who reads this, and is not a Christian, to consider in his heart that momentous question, "*Why not?*"

Eternity.

Immortal man! Are you to spend an eternity in heaven or in hell? and are you losing yourselves among the vanities of this world? Will you never awake? Sleep on, then, and take your rest. But know you that the mists of death will soon gather around you. You will be laid upon a dying bed. Time is gone and eternity has come. I see you lying there without a friend to help you in heaven or earth. I see you cast back your eyes on misspent Sabbaths—on murdered privileges—on wasted time.—You remember the calls you once rejected. I hear your cry, "I had a soul but prized it not, and now my soul is gone. Ten thousand worlds for one more year!—ten thousand worlds for one more Sabbath in the house of God!"

I look a little farther) and I see the perturbations of the troubled sky.—The sign of the Son of Man appears in heaven. The last trumpet sounds. That body which had been committed to the grave is organized afresh. It opens its eyes on the strange commotions of a dissolving world. It is forced to ascend. The judgement-seat is set in the clouds of heaven, and the books are opened. I hear you cry to rocks and to mountains to cover you; but rocks and mountains are sunk in the general ruin. The books are opened, and on a black page are spread out all the sins of your life.—That page is held up before a frowning universe. The judgement ended, the judge prepares to speak. God of mercy, save me from that hour! Eternal justice lowers upon his awful brow. His right hand grasps ten thousand thunders. With a look before which heaven and earth flee away, he turns full upon his foes: "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." But I return, and, blessed be God, I still find myself on praying ground and my dear hearers about me. This is not the judgement day. But, my beloved friends, I expect soon to meet you at the bar and give an account of my labors among you to-day. It is in full view of that awful scene that I am speaking thus to you. I would not have you perish, I would clear my garments of your blood.

* * *

☞ Mobile is reported to be in the hands of the enemy.

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THE GEORGIAN.

Sandersville, Ga., May 3, 186 .

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE.—The particulars of this melancholy affair we publish elsewhere, as taken from Northern papers and other sources. Bad news indeed is it to the Confederate heart. Lee's army was the hope of the Confederacy. For four long years had it borne the brunt of battle; for four years hurled back the onslaught of a powerful foe. The proudest armies of the North had melted away before its unshaken bravery and determination, like wax before the sun. The "army of Northern Virginia" was the pride of every true Confederate. But courage and bravery were alone inadequate to the task imposed upon the Spartan band. Slowly their number had been reduced by the casualties of war, until but a mere handful remained. Only 8,000 muskets to oppose 200,000 well equipped, well disciplined troops. And yet these 8,000 never faltered, but stood by their noble leader to the last. History can never do them justice. Their praises may be sung by nations yet unborn and yet the half will not have been told. Marble columns towering high may be emblazoned with the heroic deeds of that devoted band, and yet they will not have received their just deserts. All honor, all praise to the 8,000 men who were true to the last. A nation's thanks is theirs. But what shall we say of those who deserted their chieftain in his hour of dire distress, and threw down their arms? We leave them to the tortures of their own reproving conscience and drop the veil over the disgraceful scene.

But we will not say that with the surrender of Lee hope departed from our cause. We are in the hands of One who doeth all things well. And if our cause is just and we are deserving of success, the result will yet be glorious, and a place among the nations of the earth be ours. The sentiment of every heart should be, "thy will, not mine, O God be done."

PEACE.—The conviction seems to have settled upon almost every mind, that the last gun has been fired, the war ended, and peace at hand. Long, long and earnestly have the people of the South hoped for, prayed for peace, but not upon terms like those to which we are now about to submit, viz: restoration to the Union. As our writings will bear us testimony, we were not of the secession school. But when it was decided by the wise men of the State that, with honor, Georgia could no longer remain a member of the old federal family, the tie that bound us to the old union severed and the banner of the South unfurled to the breeze, we enlisted under its folds for weal or for woe. The thought of reconstruction has ever been loathsome to us. Never, never, NEVER! We may be using language dangerous to ourselves, language that will hereafter bring trouble upon us. Let it be so. And now, if all hope hath not departed, we say again uncover the batteries, let the contest be renewed, and let us fight on, and on, until we are free. When we remember the heroes of Manassas, of Richmond, and the thousand other fields made glorious by Southern valor, and reflect that the sacrifice they made was all in vain, the thought is overwhelming. But no, it was not in vain. They fought as men never fought before, and the gallantry the courage, the unyielding determination of the Southern army will be sung by nations yet unborn.

And now, if submit we must, let us do it with a grace, a dignity becoming such a people— We are not defeated, but overpowered by numbers, by troops from every part of the earth— Let there be no whining, simpering, boot licking, to obtain favor with those in authority; but like men worthy a place among the nations of the earth, let us meet our fate.

Rumor brings many favorable reports of the terms of peace proposed by the Federals. The most favorable of which is, that we be restored to the Union with all rights under the Constitution guaranteed, and that the debt of both governments be consolidated and the payment thereof be assumed by the general Government.

* * *

From Macon papers kindly furnished us by friends from that city, we glean the following items:

Col. J. G. Vail commands the post of Macon, and has issued the following regulations:

The citizens of Macon are directed to open their various places of business and resume trade, and the people of the country in the vicinity are invited to bring their produce there to market, as they will be protected in person and property.

Churches may be opened for public worship, all benevolent public institutions opened, and all legitimate business resumed, without fear of molestation or interruption.

Passes will not be required from citizens passing through the city. All Confederate officers on parole in the city are required to report to headquarters to register their names and procure passes.

In case of fire, the officers on provost duty will immediately sound the assembly and march their commands to the scene of the fire, and they must act as an organization. The patrols will be on the ground promptly, and arrest all pillagers, keep the streets clear of citizens not on duty, and preserve good order.

Federal officers visiting the city after night must procure passes from the Post Provost Marshal.

Enlisted men not on duty, will not be permitted to visit the city without passes from the proper officers, and any soldiers found entering private residences except under orders will be arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of special Field Orders, No. 20, Headquarters, Cavalry Corps.

Enlisted men will not be permitted on the streets after tattoo, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., and all negroes except working parties, found on the streets after dark will be arrested. All stores will be closed at Retreat, 7½ o'clock, P. M., and citizens will not be permitted on the streets after that hour.

The various railroads leaving from the city can resume operations at once, and run trains as usual, but will carry no articles contraband of war. Citizens wishing to leave on the cars will procure passes from the Post Provost Marshal.

The trains on the Southwestern and Macon & Western Railroads have resumed their regular trips on the old schedule. All persons leaving the city are required to have passports, as heretofore.

* * *

MAY-DAY FESTIVAL.—The pupils of Mrs. Keys' school are anticipating quite a gay time to-morrow afternoon (we write Monday) at 3 o'clock. After the close of the exercises by the little folks Judge Hook will deliver a short address to the people. All are invited to attend. Don't mistake the day—Tuesday.

* * *

By request we will state that on Sabbath next, Elder C. H. Marshall will deliver a sermon in the Christian church in this place on "Labor, the law of Spiritual progress." A rich treat may be anticipated by those who hear him.

* * *

☞ If the person who took a small pocket knife from our table last Thursday would avoid exposure, they will immediately return it.

* * *

J. Wilkes Booth is said to be slayer of Lincoln. Booth is an actor by profession. At last accounts he had not been captured.

* * *

☞ Confederate money is selling in Savannah at twenty five for one. So says the Macon Daily News.

* * *

R. R. Cuyler, of Savannah, and President of the Central Rail Road Company, died of disease of the heart in Macon on the 19th ult

* * *

From the Camden Journal and Confederate

A Villainous Yankee Letter.

We publish the following letter from a Yankee to his wife in Boston, which was found near this place after the Yankees had left. It is undoubtedly genuine, and will serve greatly to dispel the last lingering belief still remaining in some deluded minds, that the plundering and thieving of the Yankee army was, if winked at, certainly not shared in by those in authority. We see from this letter that from Sherman himself down to the lowest drummer in his army, the plundering is conducted on system, and the booty shared upon established principles. We do not think that anything is necessary to produce a correct conviction of the Yankee character in this community, where it is everywhere written in characters so plain, that he who runs may read, but as one of the curiosities of the times, we thought it not unworthy of insertion:

CAMP NEAR CAMDEN, S. C.,
February 26th, 1865.

My Dear Wife:

I have no time for particulars We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured are estimated by companies. Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place—one fifth and first choice falls to the share of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff; one fifth of the corps commanders and staff; one fifth to field officers of regiments, and two fifths to the companies. Officers are not allowed to join in these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of our men and was very successful at this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old time silver pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mr. DeSaussure at this place. DeSaussure is one of the F. F. V.'s of South Carolina, and was made to fork out liberally.

Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their persons—such as rings, earrings, breast-pins, &c., &c., of which, if I live to get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking—I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls—and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. Gen. Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches and chains alone at Columbia, was two hundred and seventy five (275.)

But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers, and many besides, have valuables of every description down to embroidered ladies pocket handkerchiefs. (I have my share of them too.) We took gold and silver enough from the d—n rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This (the currency) whenever we came across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless.

I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State." It would deck her out in glorious style; but alas, it will be scattered all over the North and middle States. The damned niggers, as a general rule, preferred to stay at home—particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able bodied men (and to tell you the truth, the youngest and best looking women.) Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying some influential secessionist. But the useless part of these we soon managed to loose—sometimes in crossing rivers, sometimes in other ways.

I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and to aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and the children. Don't show this letter out of the family.

Your affectionate husband,
THOS. J. MYERS, Lieut., &c.

P. S.—I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed; unless I have an opportunity of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Sally I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear rings for her. Bob Lambert got the necklace and breastpin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Miss Jamisons, daughters of the president of the S. C. secession convention. We found these ladies on our trip through Georgia.

* * *

Two large fires occurred at Macon on last Saturday night. The buildings from Mr. Burk's book store, inclusive, to the Lanier House, and those on the same street below, opposite the Floyd House, embracing Dr. Thompson's shop are all said to be consumed. The fire is reported to have been started for plundering; that some of the parties were arrested and would be shot—one said to have been thrown into the fire. —*Recorder* 19th

* * *

☞ A correspondent of a Northern paper referring to the abandonment of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee, says:

It is known here that the recent surrender of Lee's army was due in a great measure, among other causes, to the wholesale desertions, from its ranks of the Virginia elements of which it was largely composed. The Virginians really took up their line of departure from the fallen chieftain by thousands, and so weakened him that surrender, or rather rout, were the only alternatives left. His Virginia troops would not leave the State.

President Johnson's Policy.

At a meeting of the citizens of Iowa, held in Washington City on the evening of the 16th, Gov. Stone, of Iowa, stated that he had just had a long interview with President Johnson, in the course of which that gentleman expressed himself in this wise, with regard to his future policy as Chief Magistrate:

That while he would deal kindly with the people of the South and the rank and file of their armies, regarding them as the dupes, merely, as the victims and the tools of the rebellion, he, (Governor) would be careful not to pursue any policy which would prevent the most [illegible] punishment on the guilty authors of the rebellion.

The President regards it due to the loyal people of the country and the thousands of brave men who had fallen in defence of the Union during the struggle, and to the claims of justice, that it should be proclaimed to the world, that treason should still be regarded as the highest crime under our Constitution and laws, and that traitors should be rendered infamous for all time to come.

While he entertained these views he would entertain a desire to give the [illegible] of the deceived and betrayed masses of the Southern people, regarding them as the proper material for reconstructing their insurgent states, and to restore them to their proper relation to the government. He would [illegible] with those who had occupied official stations and [illegible] of the rebel government. For four years he had felt the [illegible] government with all the energy of his character. He well knew the horrible outrages to which loyal citizens in the South had been subjected, and it was his determination [illegible] to the character of the government.

He [illegible] sympathy for the betrayed [illegible] of the South earnestly desire them to return to their allegiance—to the government, and the restoration of their former peace and prosperity.—*Const.* 20th

* * *

[illegible]

Died on the 26th of March, 1865 at the Savannah Hospital, PINCKNEY WHITEFIELD of inflammation of the lungs. He received every attention from the ladies of Savannah and every service that kind hearts and willing hands could bestow was given.

NOTICE.

SALT in exchange for Bacon. One pound of Salt for one pound of Bacon.

SAMUEL G. FRANKLIN,
Tennille, May 3, 1865. 18-1f

Lost Certificate.

IN November last I was robbed by the enemy of a C. S. 4 per cent Certificate for $[illegible], issued by W. B. Johnston, C. S. depository, Macon Ga., to Mary A. Hitchcock. Date not recollected. Application will be made in terms of the law for a duplicate of said Certificate.

R. P. BYNUM.
May 3, 1865. 18-3td

Notice

TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Washington county, for leave to sell the land and negroes belonging to the estate of H. T. Bynum, deceased.

R. P. BYNUM.
May 3, 1865. 18-2m

Last Notice.

TAX payers are notified that their tax must be settled by the 7th of May. Those claiming remission for property destroyed by the enemy, must positively make out their schedule of lost property before coming in to pay the tax. Otherwise they will not leave any time to make it out.

J. G. COLLINS,
Col. 43th Dist. of Ga.
May 3, 1865. 18 1t

GEORGIA—*Emanuel county.*

By James B. Kennedy, Ordinary.

Whereas, Adjourn Trapnell, Administrator on the estate of E. Jill Trapnell, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said administration—

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office, in Swainsboro, this April 26, 1865.

JAMES B. KENNEDY, Ord'y.
April 26, 1865. 17-m6m

GEORGIA—Emanuel County.

By James B. Kennedy, Ordinary.

Whereas, Alljourn Trapnell, Guardian for Selina V. Trapnell (now Selina V. Yeomans) and John P. Trapnell minors of Elias Trapnell, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said Guardianship—

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Swainsboro, this April 26, 1865.

JAMES B. KENNEDY, Ordinary.
April 26, 1865. 17 m6m

GEORGIA—Emanuel County.

By James B. Kennedy, Ordinary.

Whereas, Anthony Phillips, Guardian for Jacob Watts minor of Riley Watts, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said administration—

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Swainsboro, this April 26, 1865.

JAMES B. KENNEDY, Ord'y.
April 26, 1865. 17-m6m

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court-house door in Sandersville, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in June next, one house and lot in the town of Sandersville, said lot containing five acres more or less, adjoining lands of Mrs. Warthen, E. R. Brooks and others. To be sold as the property of the estate of Thomas A. Orr, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms cash.

MARY P. ORR, }
JOHN L. ORR, } Adm'rs
April 26, 1865. 17-tds

Just Received

And for sale at the Central Georgian Office,

Letter Paper and Envelops,
Pens and Pen holders,
Fabers Pencils,
Fine Tooth Combs.
Misses Round Combs,
Lily White, Mason's
and Brentnall's Blacking,
Hooks and Eyes,
Pearl, Agate and
Pants Buttons,
Button Molds,
Clark's Spool Thread,
Pipes, Friction Matches,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Copperas, Soda, Straw Brooms, &c.
Which will be sold as reasonable as possible. J. M. O. MEDLOCK.
April 19, 1865

To the People of Washington Co.

OFFICE OF RECEIVING, COLLECTING
and Distributing Agent,
Sandersville, March 29th, 1865.

I have just succeeded in obtaining authority as the agent of the Inferior court of this county from J. M. Elliott, P. Q. M. 5th congressional District, to collect five thousand bushels corn, and ten thousand pounds of bacon, as part of the tithe to be distributed to the indigent families of Washington county.

I am permitted to collect and receipt for said corn and bacon from any planter south of the Central Railroad and west of Buffalo.

Capt. A. J. Young, Agent tax in kind will honor all orders and receipts given by me, and will not collect corn or bacon in these parts of the county until we have collected the above amount.

To suit the convenience of parties interested, I will give orders to those the Court may think entitled to receive on any parties due the Government corn or bacon tithe upon the receipt of the Government prices with such additional amount as the Court may determine to be necessary to meet the expenses. A suitable house will be obtained, where I will be found on *Tuesday. Thursday* and *Saturday* of each week for the purpose of receiving, entering and distributing this tithe. Applications from persons having any other means of obtaining provisions will not be considered. Planters are urged to bring forward their corn and bacon as rapidly as possible, and thus relieve the wants of the suffering. Bacon will be received, hog round except jowls. C. R. PRINGLE, Agent.

P. S. [illegible]

C. R. P.
March 29, 1865. 13-tf

Tax Notice.

Tax-payers are expected to comply with the above important order. [illegible]

J. G. COLLINS,
Collector 43th Dist. of Ga.
April 12, 1865. 15-3t

Notice.

REGISTERED dealers of all kinds are notified that returns of quarterly sales for the quarter ending 31st March, 1865, must be made within ten days and the tax paid. The assessors J. D. Anthony and Wm. H. Parker are required to attend strictly to this matter as the law directs.

J. G. COLLINS,
Col. 43th Dist. of Ga.
Sandersville, Ga., April 12, 1865. 14-tf

Notice.

TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Johnson county, for leave to sell the land and negroes belonging to the estate of F. A. Linder, late of said county, deceased.

E. H. LINDER, Adm'r,
March 22, 1865. 12-2m

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert A. Josey, deceased, late of Washington county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate will present them according to law.

T. A. E. JOSEY, Adm'x.
April, 19, 1865. 16-4td

Mules and Wagon for Sale.

I Will, on the 1st Tuesday in May, offer for sale two mules and a wagon on the square in Sandersville, to be contracted for privately. Part of the price or the whole will be taken in corn and meat at the market price.

C. H. STILLWELL.
April 19 1865 16-tds

Notice

TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Washington county for leave to sell one house and lot in the town of Sandersville, as a portion of the real estate of Thos. A. Orr, deceased, late of said county.

MARY P. ORR }
JOHN L. ORR, } Adm'rs
April 26, 1865. 17- m

Wrightsville Academy.

WE would notify the public that we have succeeded in procuring the services of Mr. C. A. Holcombe, a graduate of Yale College and a Teacher of 23 years experience. Mr. H. comes to this place highly recommended by his former patrons as an efficient teacher. The patronage of the adjacent community is respectfully solicited. Tuition to be payable in advance at $25 per term of 24 weeks. Board at reasonable rates can be had with respectable families convenient to the School. Come forward and embrace the opportunity now offered for properly educating your children.

D. H. SNELL, }
M. H. MASON, }
B. H. HOLT, } Trustees.
E. B. LINDER }
M. A. OUTLAW }
April 26 1865. 17-tf

Sale of Building Lots.

WILL be sold in Wrightsville on the first Tuesday in May next, 8 or 10 building lots. To be sold for the benefit of the Wrightsville Academy. Terms made on the day.
April 29, 1865. 17-tds

Lime! Lime!!

LIME for sale by
REED & YOUNGBLOOD.
April 12, 1865. 15-tf

Notice to Bonded Planters

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, you are hereby notified to bring in your bacon and beef immediately. If not delivered by the first of May you will be reported as having forfeited your bond and sent to the front. A. C. FRANKLIN,
Agt. Com. Dept.
March 23, 1865. 12-6t

GLENCO.

THIS thorough bred Stallion (sired by Imported Glencoe and dam by Wagner,) will make the present spring season at Warthen's Store, Ga., nine miles north from Sandersville, at $[illegible] two bushels corn or its equivalent in Confederate money, for the season. T. & N. G. WARTHEN.
Warthen's Store, March 8, 1865. 10-6t

"The Royal Black."

THIS celebrated horse—sired by "ARAB" and dam by "EL LAK"—will stand this year at my residence, or at such times and places as may be agreed upon by parties interested at (ten bushels corn, or ($100) one hundred dollars. The owner of the mare at the season will invariably be held responsible. CHAS. A. WALL.
Washington county, March 15, 1865. 11-tf

Taken Up.

ABOUT the 20th of March last, in Washington county, a negro girl, named Maria, about 20 years old, yellow complected, and says she belongs to Mr. John Z trower of Savannah, Ga. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

REUBEN MAYO, Sh'ff.
April 5, 1865. 14 tf

Notice to Teachers.

A LADY, competent to teach all the higher branches of an English education, also French and Music, can obtain a situation as teacher in a private family, upon reasonable terms by immediate application. Good reference given and required. Address or apply to
EDITOR CENTRAL GEORGIAN,
Sandersville, Ga
April 5, 1865. 14-4t

Notice.

I Was robbed in November last by the Yankees of one Confederate State 4 per cent Certificate for $1,400, issued by James R. Sneed, C. S. Depository at Savannah, March 23, 1864. Number not recollected. Application will be made in terms of the law for a duplicate of said Certificate.

W. HALL.
March 22, 1865. 12-3td

Teacher Wanted.

A LADY of experience to take charge of a country school. A good salary paid. Apply at this office or to the undersigned.

Rev. M. F. MORGAN.
Sandersville P. O., March 29, 1865. 13-4t

Notice.

BY the recent Yankee raid we have been deprived of every means of conveyance of visiting our patients. We now trust that our patrons will come forward and settle their bills at once, to enable us to pursue our profession.

S. D. BRANTLEY, M. D.
JOHN B. TURNER, M. D.
JAMES R. SMITH, M. D.
Feb. 7, 1865. 5-tf

LANGMADE, EVANS & HENDRICK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SANDERSVILLE, GA.

WILL attend the Courts of Washington, Wilkinson, Emanuel, Tattnall, Johnson, Hancock and [illegible] counties. Office on the Public Square opposite the Court House.

EDWARD S. LANGMADE,] [BEVERLY D. EVANS
[JOHN W. HENDRICK.]
Jan. 1, 1865. 2-ly

DOCTOR

HORATIO N. HOLLIFIELD has resumed the practice of Medicine. Office on the Public Square, where, or at his residence, he will at times be found when not professionally engaged.
Sandersville, March 15, 1865. 11-tf

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers [illegible] that he is now [illegible] his Tannery and ready to receive hides for tanning on shares. [illegible] of paying for the same in money at the market price for leather or for it in leather. Hoping to give general satisfaction to all his customers, solicits a liberal share of patronage.

W. W. CARTER.
March 15, 1865. 11-tf

SANDERSVILLE ACADEMY.

R. H. RAMSAY, Principal.

TERMS OF TUITION, $25 Per Quarter.

NO Pupil will be received for less than a Quarter, which will consist of 10 weeks, and will any deduction be made for absence unless occasioned by protracted illness. All Pupils will be charged from the time of their entrance.

Feb. 8, 1865 6-1y.

Notice.

IN November last, I was robbed by the Yankees of one Confederate States four per cent Certificate, for $100, issued by W. B. Johnston, C. S. Depository at Macon, Ga., to H. B. Ainsworth, Guardian, March, 19, 1864. Number 621, letter B. Application will be made for a duplicate of said certificate in terms of the law.

H. B. AINSWORTH, Guardian.
April 12, 1865. 15-3 d

Notice.

I Was robbed in November last, by the Yankees, of two Confederate States 4 per cent Certificates to-wit: one Certificate given to James R. Taylor, Administrator on the estate of H. A. Fountain, for $8,800; one Certificate given to A. L. Rogers, Guardian for Julia E. Rogers, for $2,100, both issued by James R. Sneed, Confederate States Depository, Savannah, Ga., date and numbers not recollected. Application will be made in terms of the law for duplicates of said certificates.

OLIVA TAYLOR, Adm'x.
J. P. Taylor,
March 22, 1865, 12-3td

Lost Certificates.

ON the 27th or 28th of November last, I was robbed by Sherman's raid, of the following Confederate States four per cent Certificates, viz: two 4 per cent certificates for $3100 each, issued by W. B. Johnston, C. S. Depository at Macon, Ga., in March 1864, to ——— Goff, Executor on the estate of Drewry Gilbert, deceased and transferred to me, two Certificates for $[illegible] each, issued by J. R. Sneed C. S. Depository, Savannah, Ga., to estate of M. C. Williamson, one Certificate for $1 [illegible], issued by J. R. Sneed, C. S. Depository, Savannah, to Nancy Walker. Dates of said certificates not recollected. Application will be made in terms of the law for duplicates to said certificates.

B. E. SMITH.
April 12, 1865. 15-3td

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY, sometime in February last, my negro man NATHAN. Said man is about thirty five or 40 years old, black complected, and about six feet high. Supposed to be lurking about the premises of Jeptha K. Jernigan as I purchased him of Mr. Jernigan. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or my brother R. A. Robinson, or for his confinement in some safe Jail so that I can get him.

W. A. ROBERSON.
Post Office, Bluff Springs, Ga.
March 22, 1865. 12-tf

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court house door in Sandersville on the first Tuesday in May next, one Confederate States 4 per cent Certificate for sixteen hundred dollars, one for five hundred dollars and one for four hundred dollars, also seventy one dollars in Bank Bills, belonging to the estate of Thomas J. Tanner deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

H. K. NEWSOME, Adm'r,
April 12, 1865. 15 tds

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of C. D. Sheppard, deceased, late of Washington county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate, will present them according to law.

SARAH J. SHEPPARD, Ex'x.
April 12, 1865. 15-40d*

GEORGIA—Washington County.

By Haywood Brookins, Ordinary.

Whereas, William Whiddon has filed his petition for letters of Guardianship for Presilla Tanner minor child of Thomas J. Tanner, late of said county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Sandersville this April 19, 1865.

HAYWOOD BROOKINS, Ord'y.
April 26, 1865. 17-3od

GEORGIA—Washington County.

By Haywood Brookins, Ordinary.

Whereas, Moses Joiner has filed his petition for letters of Administration on the estate of William A. Joiner, late of said county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to be and appear at my office on or before the first Monday in June next, and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Sandersville this 18th day of April, 1865.

HAYWOOD BROOKINS, Ordinary.
April 19, 1865. 16 3od

GEORGIA Johnson county.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, Nancy Carter applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Robert Carter, late of said county, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all whom it may concern to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this April 12th, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ord'y.
April 21, 1865. 17-30d

GEORGIA—Johnson County.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, Nancy Carter has filed her petition for letters of administration debonis non on the estate of Jesse M. Carter, late of said county, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this April 12th, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ordinary.
April 26, 1865. 17 3od

GEORGIA—Johnson county.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, Nancy Carter has filed her petition for letters of administration debonis non on the estate of Thomas Carter, late of said county, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this April 12, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ordinary.
April 26, 1865 17-30d

GEORGIA—Johnson County.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, J. W. Mead has applied to me for letters of administration on the estate of Elias [illegible], late of said county, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and all other persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville this 12th day of April, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ord'y.
April 26 1865. 17-30d

GEORGIA—Johnson County.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, Catharine [illegible] has filed her petition for letters of Guardianship of the persons and property of George W. Snell and Martha D. Snell.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville this 14th day of February, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ord'y.
April 26, 1865. 17-30d

GEORGIA—Johnson County.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, Charlott Bass has filed her petition for letters of dismission from the administration of the estate of Wright W. Bass, late of said county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this 7th November, 1864.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ord'y.
Nov. 16, 1864. 44-m6m

GEORGIA—Johnson County.

By F. W. Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, E. H. Linder, Administrator on the estate of F. A. Linder, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said administration,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this March 15, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ord'y.
March 22, 1865. 12-m6m

GEORGIA—*Johnson county.*

By F. W Flanders, Ordinary.

Whereas, William O. Clegg, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of William Jewell, late of said county, deceased, has filed his petition for letters of dismission from said administration,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office in Wrightsville, this March 15, 1865.

F. W. FLANDERS, Ordinary.
March 22, 1865. 12 6m

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of F. A. Linder, deceased, late of Johnson county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate will present them in terms of the law.

E. H. LINDER, Adm'r.
March 22, 1865 12 40d

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Jewell deceased, late of Johnson county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate will present them in terms of the law.

W. O. CLEGG, Adm'r.
with the will annexed.
March 22, 1865. 12 40d

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of T. A. Orr, late of Washington county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate will present them in terms of the law.

MARY P. ORR, }
JOHN L. ORR, } Adm'rs.
March 8, 1865. 10-40d

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. Sessions, deceased, late of Washington county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate will present them in terms of the law.

J. W. SESSIONS, Ex'r.
March 29, 1865. 13-40d

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Brown, deceased, late of Washington county, will come forward and make immediate payment, and those holding demands against said estate will present them for payment in the time prescribed by law. JAMES G. BROWN, Adm'r,
with the will annexed,
March 29, 1865. 13-40d